mind of many a patriot, anxions to be "seen" on busi-ness not unconnected with packing State delegations in 1330. Sammy's is not a name to inspire enthusiasm, let there's magic in that bar'i.

The true policy of all Republicans is to harmonia chiereness, and prepare for the work of the converse. It is not the time for nursing differences, or centilating grievances. We need harmony, carnestness and activity. It was never more important than now to maintain party ascendancy in Allexhenv County, and ima can only be done by disposing of differences and quiting in harmonious, carnest effort. We say those things, not in the interest of particular candidates, but of the party at large. THE SOUNDEST KIND OF ADVICE.

REPUBLICAN LIVELINESS IN THE XXXIST DIS-TRICT.
From The Ruffalo Express.

Republican politics are getting lively in the XXXIst Congressional District. As it stands at present the fight is a three-cornered one, like Midshipman Easy's use. At the Genesce angle of the triangle, towers desire. At the Genesce angle of the triangle, towers desire of Hoskins, who feels that two years under a midsle is all that his light will bear. In Ningara County speed the other two combainants, M. C. Richardson, speed the desired wing, while United States District-Attorney traview wing, while United States District-Attorney traview bears the auti-Hayes forces. May the best man usin, and his name be Charles B. Benedict!

A SPECIMEN AGITATOR.

From The Troy Times.

A man spoke at a National Greenback-Labor meeling the other night not a thousand miles from Troy, who never did an honest day's labor in his life; for years be let his wife work and support him; a large sum of money which his associates in a fire company raised for the benefit of his family in stekness, and handed to his to give to them, was expended by him in dissipation and do banchery; and, entering the army, he was forced to resign in disgrace to save himself from being tashiered for cowardice. It cannot be possible that more working with the misled by such arrant humbugs is this man, or even by such blatherskites as Kearney.

OBITUARY.

HENRY ARMITT BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21. - Henry Arnfitt Brown, the prominent young lawyer and orator, died at his residence here this afternoon, after an illness of two

Mr. Brown was a son of the late Frederick Brown, a Philadelphia druggist, from whom he inher-ned considerable wealth. He was born about 1846. He was carefully educated at Philadelphia, and then went to Yale College, whence he was graduated with high beners, Returning to Philadelphia, he entered the office of the Hon. Daniel Dougherty, under whose guidance he studied law and was prepared for admisdon to the bar. After being admitted he soon secured a large and lucrative practice, but he gave up much of it in consequence of a peculiar dislike he acquired for the profession after being actively engaged in it for a few pears. His taste seemed to incline towards politics, and turing the contest of Colonel McCiure for State Senator he took an active part in his behalf, making many speeches and working with great vigor. When Colonel Cture was a candidate for the Mayoralty against Mayor Sickley, Mr. Brown took the stump and labored night and day in Colonel McClure's interest. When the Munial Reform Association was started he connected him self with it, being elected a member of the Executive Committee, and with that association endeavored to check what was considered extravagance in office. His labors in this line were of the most arduous kind, speakhe almost every might during each campaign to large growds, his oratorical powers being such as to command ention from all classes. During the Hayes campaign Mr. Brown again took the stump, going from State to State and making the most eloquent addresses of that

State and making the most eloquent addresses of that motest.

Buring the past four years Mr. Brown made several mps to Europe, and on one of these he wrote a series of thiers to the press which attracted considerable attention. Mr. Brown was one of the two Pennsylvanians who were selected as members or the Cobden Club of London, the through free trade propaganda. As an orator he had few apperiors, and was eagerly sought after on occasions when a finished speaker was required. On the occasion of the har meeting to take action on the death of Chief Isstice Thompson, he was selected to deliver the eulogy, and it was considered one or the finest oratorical efforts beard for many years, winning compliments from the lar and press from all parts of the country. His last appearance was on the occasion of the Valley Force Cestennial, when he delivered the oration. He was havined to speak at the Monmouth Centennial, but the cold he contrasted at Valley Force contents of the Walley Force for the delivery of the propensive for him to leave the boase. The cold soon developed into typhoid fever, which finally caused his death. Mr. Brown was in every respect a gentleman, a polished scholar, and a most brilliant orator, his delivery being of last kind which never fails to please, and his command if the English language being very great. He had a type effect of friends, among whom were numbered the least distinguished men of the nation, with not a few well-known celebrities in Europe.

WILLIAM NIBLO.

William Niblo, who for many years was a wominent theatrical manager of this city, and whose mme, first associated with Niblo's Garden, was afterward given to the well-known theatre, died yesterday morning, of paralysis. He was in the eighty-ninth year of his age. For several years he has led a retired life, enjoying his fortune. His last residence, where he fied, was at No. 10 East Twenty-fourth-st., a handsome brown-stone bouse. This has many fine works of art, both statuary and paintings. Without being especially well-educated, Mr. Niblo picked up a inowledge of literature and art, and with the acquirement of wealth cultivated and gratified his taste for beautiful objects. It is said that he gave this residence to Mas Sylvestre, his housekeeper, after Mrs. Niblo's death, several years ago. His only relatives in the city are his two pieces, daughters of his dec ase John Nibio, once the proprietor of the old Shakespeare Hotel. The funeral will probably take place on Saturday, at Calvary Clurch. He will be buried in Green-

William Niblo was born in Ireland in 1789. Coming to this country, he began business in New-York in 1815, at 30, 43 Pine-st., where he opened the Bank Coffee-House, a place much frequented and well remembered by old

the country, he began business in New-York in 1810, at Sa. 43 Pine-st., where he opened the Bank Coffee-House, a place much frequented and weil remembered by old merchants. In the Summer of 1829, and not in 1837 an old from Secrie, he opened Niblo's Garden, at Prince-st. and Broadway, the present site of the Metropolitan Hotel. It was a great success, the garden being a large space, well chaded by frots. The principal feature became the onserts, which were nightly given in a Summer building in the middle of the garden. At the opening concert Mrs. Austin and Charles Hall sang in 'Cuderella.' Whitiam Taylor led the orchestra, and Thomas Goodwin, the music dealer, who is still fiving and to the last was see of Mr. Niblo's intimate friends, prepared the music. At that time Niblo's Garden had a rival in Contoit's Garden, at Leonard-st. and Broadway. The residence and gardens of John Jacob Astor ware then on Broadway, appadre Niblo's.

Mr. Niblo and Stephen and Edward Price, of the old Park Theatre, were warm friends. In 1832, the year of the cholers, the celebrated punctomine actors, the Ravel hands, were the screat attraction at the Park Theatre, and the theatre closed every Fourth of John Jacob Astor ware engaged lears, and William Chipandale was at one line star manager. Journs phillips wrote the vand ville "Premotion" for Niblo's, John Watson composed the misse and Miss Watson sang is it. Olier singers were has Bailey. Mrs. Knight, Mr. Plummer and Mr. Baines, and William Chipandale was at one line star manager. Jours phillips wrote the vand ville "Premotion" for Niblo's, John Watson composed the misse and Miss Watson sang is it. Olier singers were has Bailey. Mrs. Knight, Mr. Plummer and Mr. Bainey. Joseph Jefferson and John Setion's management, with the comesty "Good Husbands Make Good News." Burley June, 1839, William E. Batton was the bar at Niblo's, andwilliam Niblo's and the Metropolitan Hotel was the present Niblo's and the Metropolitan Hotel was the present Niblo's and the Metropolitan Hotel was the prese

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT. GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Bynopsis for the part 24 hours. Washington, Aug. 22, 1 a. m .- The baromfor is highest in the Lake region, and is low in the Lover Missouri Valley. Occasional rain has fallen in the districts except the Northwest and Lake region. The kenperature has everwhere remained nearly sta-temp. Kortherly winds have prevailed east of the Necesippi River, and southwesterly winds to the west-

Indications. For the New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, as or parily cloudy weather, occasional right rains, and mostly northerly, stationary temperature, higher

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



DIRECT OFFICE, Aug. 22, 1 a. m.-The barometer sed almost stationary during the greater part of tly cloudy weather yesterday, but rose slightly in ing and after the showers in the afternoon are has fallen, and the amount of molecure have has been increased.

First cloudy weather, with chances of showers, followed by clear or partly cloudy weather, may be exceed to-day in this city and vicinity. THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN. SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS UNITING WITH INDEPEN-DENTS-THE TEXAS DEMOCRATS FEAR A REDUC-

TION OF THEIR MAJORITY. The Republicans are uniting in several Southern States with Independents, with the hope of defeating the Democrats in Congressional Districts. In Texas the Democrats fear a large reduction of their majority by desertions to the Greenback party. Mr. Sherman will speak at Toledo on Monday. Mr. Blaine delivered an address at Biddeford, Me., yesterday.

LIVELY CONTESTS IN OHIO. THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE GAINING IN CO-

LUMBUS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 21.—Secretary Sherman, now at his home at Mansfield, is preparing a speech which he will deliver at Toledo on Monday evening next. It will be devoted principally to fluance and the resumption of specie payments.

Reports from Toledo at the Democratic headquarters acknowledge a division in the party there which cannot be healed. Prominent Democrats in this city openly acknowledge that Frank H. Hurd, the nominee for Congress in the VIIth District, will be abandoned by the Democrats, who are fighting him on personal and technical grounds, and that the gate is wide open for a Republican victory in that district. Many Democrats have already pledged themselves to vote the Republican ticket, if necessary to defeat Hurd.

In this city the opposing candidates are working hard. The district (the IXth) last year gave 3,500 Democratic majority, but the presence of Mr. English the Independent candidate for Congress, in the field the Independent candidate for Congress, in the field, has created considerable uneasiness in the Democratic ranks, and bets on the result of the election are now about even. A large number of the Germans and Irish are backing Vr. English, and are bringing the Know Nothing record of Mr. Converse becore every foreign-born citizen. It is now acknowledged that the most bitter fight in the State will be in this Congressional district. Both candidates are popular attorneys, and have good records and stand high. From the present outlook Mr. English seems to be gaining. The Democrats are still confident, but they have in a great degree modified their former assertions of confidence.

REPUBLICAN PLANS IN NORTH CAROLINA. UNITING WITH THE INDEPENDENTS IN THE CON-GRESSIONAL DISTRICTS-THE SENATORIAL FIGHT. IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBCNE.!

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-Letters which have been received here from prominent Democratic politicians in North Carolina say that since the State clections early this month, the Nationals and the Republicans have determined to make a vigorous fight for the 1st, IVth, Vth and VIIth Congressional districts. Mr. Cobb, the Independent Republican candidate in the 1st District, is running as a greenback man. In the Hd District there is no opposition to the Republican nominee, Mr. O'Hare plored). It is probable that Mr. Brogdon, the present Representative, will run as an Independent Re publican. There is no opposition to the Democratic nominees, Woodell, Steele, and Vance, in the IIId, VIth, and VIIIth Districts. It is understood that the Republicans will not

bring out a candidate in the IVth District, but will vote solidly for Josiah Turner, Independent and Greenback Democrat, to defeat the regular Demoeratic nominee, Mr. Davis, the present representative. In the Vth District, Mr. Winston, Independent Greenback Democrat, is opposing Mr. Scales, the Democratic nominee, with some force. Mr. Tourgee, the regular Republican candidate, has come to the front to reunite the vote of his party, which has been divided on the greenback question. There is a great division among the Democrats on the money question in this district. The friends of Mr. Scales claim that he will defeat both of his opponents, as he is himself a greenback man. The VIIth District is being canassed by a man named Helper, a relative of the author of the "Impending Crisis," as an Independent Republican Greenback candidate. His chances

dent Republican Greenback candidate. His chances for success are represented as not very promising. The Senatorial fight has become very bitter and personal between the friends of Senator Merrimon and Mr. Vance. The indications are that a third man will be brought out, and the names of ex-Senator Clingman and ex-Representative Leach are mentioned. Leach's membership of the State Senate will give him the advantage over General Clingman, and his liberal views on internal improvements and educational matters will add much to his strength. General Clingman is an avowed enemy of Mr. Vance, and this will weaken his chances. Leach is popular with both sides.

THE MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICANS. A MOVEMENT TO REORGANIZE THE PARTY-A PROPO-INT TRUEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.

Washington, Aug. 21.-Marshal Hunt, ex-Marshal Lake, J. M. Wells and William Price, ex-Postmaster of Grenada, all of Mississippi, are in town. These gentlemen, with others, are interested in a movement to organize the Republicans in that State. For this purpose they visited the National Republican Committee rooms to-day, and had a talk with Secretary Gorham, They that the Republicans there seem to look upon all attempts to organize as unpromising of good results, owing to the terrorism created among the colored people by the threats and demon strations, and sometimes crimes, of the Bourbons. They say that a large number of native-born South ern men in the State who call themselves Democrats, are outspoken in their denunciation of vio-lence and intimidation, as practised by the Bourbons, and make no secret of their opposition to the rule of the latter class. In this idea lies the principal strength of the Independent movement, which has taken definite shape in the Ist District, where General Remben Davis is making a vigorous canvass in opposition to Mr. Muldrow, the present Representative in Congress, and in the Vth District, where Roderick Seal has been placed in nomination for Congress as an Independent candidate. The prospects in favor of these gentlemen cannot be said to be brilliant, but they are daily gaining strength, and it is not impossible that the Republicans may join forces with the Independents, providing they can do so and vote without risking their lives. Representatives Singleton and Money, Democrats, will be returned without opposition. has taken definite shape in the Ist District.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS. CONGRESSMAN BLAIR A CANDIDATE FOR THE SEN-ATORSHIP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-Some of the friends of Representative H. W. Blair, of New-Hampshire, here say that he declined to be a candidate for renomination to Congress for the reason that he contemplates entering on the race for the United States Senatorship. Mr. Blair's friends insist that Senator Wadleigh made an agreement when elected that he would not again be a candidate, and that that agreement will be insisted upon.

A REPUBLICAN QUARREL ENDED. THE PARTY IN THE PITTSBURG DISTRICT WILL ACT IN HARMONY.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 .- Mr. Quay, chairpan of the Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee, has written to a prominent official here that the differences over the candidate for Congress from the Pittsburg District, which at one time were so serious as to threaten a defeat for the Republicans, bave all as to threaten a defeat for a convention will be made, been healed. A new call for a convention will be made, and the Republicans will act in harmony. Mr. Gorham, secretary of the National Republican Committee, who has just returned from Pennsylvania, confirms these advices from Mr. Quay.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE. MEETING TO FIX THE TIME AND PLACE FOR HOLD ING THE STATE CONVENTION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SABATOGA, Aug. 21 .- Twenty-nine of the thirtythree members of the Democratic State Committee are here this evening, and the absent four, Messrs. Donnelly and Gambleton, of New-York, Evans, of Hudson, and Porcher, of Oswego, are repreented by substitutes. The committee will meet to-morrow to decide on a time and place for a State Convention. Several week ago it was thought doubtful if a convention would be held. It was believed to be the purpose of the anti-Tilden majority in the State Committee not to call a convention, in order that they might hold their places for another year. The sentiment of tho party, however, was found to be in favor of a con-

vention. No exciting subjects of discussion are expected to come up at the committee meeting. If there is to be any contest between the T iden and anti-Tilden elements, this year, it will probably be trade of the country. Now things are changed. We anti-Tilden elements, this year, it will probably be reserved for the convention. There will not be any scrious disagreement about either the date or place for holding the convention. Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester have been mentioned in the discussion of places. The majority of Democrats here to-might seem to prefer Syracuse. The Tilden men would like to meet in Albany better than in any of the other cities, but no great stress is laid on the matter. No city yearns for the convention with a devouring passion, because it will not be much of an affair. Only a Coart of Appeals judge is to be nominated, and the number of Democrats who will attend will be small. Next year there will be a lively competition anti-Tilden elements, this year, it will probably be than in any of the other cities, but no great stress is laid on the matter. No city yearns for the convention with a devouring passion, because it will not be much of an affair. Only a Court of Appeals judge is to be nominated, and the number of Democrats who will attend will be small. Next year there will be a lively competition for seats in the convention, because a Governor and other State officers will be nominated, and the Democrats will flock to the spot in great numbers. The convention will probably be held this year on September 25, or in the following week. Among the Democrats here there has been considerable canvassing of names for the nomination in the convention. William C. Ruger, of Syracuse, Judge Sawyer, of St. Lawrence, Calvin Frost, of Peekskill, Judge Westbrook, of Ulster, Judge Armstrong, of Suffolk, and Samuel Hand, of Albany, are spoken of. Mr. Hand is favored by many Tiden men. Mr. Ruger is more talked of here at present than any Ruger is more talked of here at present than any other man, and will probably have considerable support in the convention.

DEMOCRATIC FEARS IN TEXAS.

THE GREENBACK PARTY DRAWING FROM IT LARGELY -REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN THE AUSTIN DIS-

TRICT, [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 21.-Advices received here from one of the Democratic Scuators of Texas contam some interesting facts in relation to the coming campaign in that State. The Senator speaks with some alarm about the wonderful spread of Greenback doctrines throughout the State, and says that, as this strength comes more from the Democracy than the Republicans, the former's majority will be seriously curtailed, the loss being probably one-half. In the Austin District, where John Hancock has been nominated, by fears that the Republicans will elect Mr. Jones, their nominee.

JOHNSTON OPPOSED.

THE COMBINATION IN THE EIGHMOND DISTRICT LIKELY TO PREVENT HIS NOMINATION. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Aug. 21.-A member of the Demo cratic Ceneral Committee of Virginia, who was here to-day, gives it as his opinion that the combination forming against General Joseph E. Johnston in th Richmond District will be strong enough to defeat his nomination. They are urging against him the fact that he is opposed to any reduction of the army. It is thought that Colonet John B. Young, of Hearico County, will carry the convention.

CIRCULATING SOFT MONEY SPEECHES. THE DEMOCRATS PLOODING INDIANA WITH VOORS HEES'S AND THURMAN'S SPEECHES.

IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Aug. 21.-The Democratic Congressional Committee is flooding the State of Indiana with Senator Voorbees's speech on the Resumpticn Act, 50,000 copies of the speech having been sent to that State. The committee is preparing to send out Senator Thurman's speech, and has fourteen clerks employed, together with a large number of folders.

SENATOR BLAINE ON THE CURRENCY. HE ADDRESSES A LARGE AUDIENCE AT BIDDEFORD,

MAINE-POPULAR ERRORS ABLY REFUTED. Biddeford, Me., Aug. 21.—As was expected, the City Hall was one dense mass of humanity to-night, gathered for the purpose of listening to Senator Blaine. A large degree of enthusiasm was manifested, which was neightened by the spirit-stirring dram and a full comple ment of brass instruments. R. M. Chapman, esq., presided at the meeting, and in a few remarks presented the speaker of the evening. The Senator said he was not in good condition physically, owing to a re cent accident, and after taking a seat on a table, spoke clearly and logically for about an hour and a hulf, hold ing the closest attention of the audience. He said:

By common consent the currency question is th cause, if there is one thing people cannot afford, it is to have a political currency question. Let us settle it, and settle it right. Let us review the circumstances that brought us where we are now. In 1861 an extra seaster brought us where we are now. In 1861 an extra session of Congress was called, and it authorized the Trensurer to borrow \$400.000,000, as there was no money in the Trensury. Fifty millions of demand notes were also authorized, and when Congress assembled after the Christimas holidays they assembled with an empty Trensury. In this particular strait the towernment provided for the issuance of \$150,000.000 of legal-tender notes. That was a measure of absoluto necessity. It was useless to stand upon a very fine drawn point at such a time. It was a question of life. We declared the notes legal-tender. Before another year had expired we were called upon to issue another \$150,000.000, and when Congress as embied in December, 1863, the report of the Secretary for money. Forty or fifty million dellars were due the army, and ready cash was demanded. Out of this state of affairs came the Loan Act, which really supplied funds which were necessary for the salvation of the Nation. The Loan Act had not only the authority of law, but in a pecustar and strong sense it is binding upon us. In this act was a provise as follows: "That the total amount of those notes issued, and to be issued, scall never exceed \$400,000,000." It was the price which in extreme argency we pledged ourselves to, and if there is any honor in the American neople they would as soon sign away their birthright as violate this pledge. The most fearful thing that could happen to this country would be the issuauce of an unlimited amount of currency. How are you soing to contract the currency? You want Republican money or Democratic money, do you not? Whatever cles American people do with currency, ist me say to you that there is no bedy of men so little competent to determine the question of money as Congressioen. I voted in Congress for the Greenback bill. I voted that greenbacks should not be contracted.

BANKS INDISPENSABLE.

BANKS INDISPENSABLE, Greenback people say that we should not have any banks. For 700 years we have had banks and we could not conduct the business of the country for a minute without banks. Why are banks a necessity! A bank is a place where the borrower of money meets the lender; where surplus money is deposited. Suppose a man wants to borrow \$10,000 to go into business Greenbackers would send him all over the country

the lender; where surplus money is deposited. Suppose a man wants to borrow \$10,000 to go into business. Greenbackers would send him all over the country borrowing \$50 here and \$50 there. There are at the present time three bills in Congress for "resurrecting" the State banks. New-Eugiand enjoyed, under the oid system, the best banks in the country, but they owed their reputation to the personal integrity of the men who stood behind the counter. The speaker apily illustrated the weakness of the system by referring to the Lamberman's Bank, which might be said to have been owned by the present Greenback candidate for Governor. This bank had a capital of \$50,000, but at one time had on-band unsigned bills to the amount of \$165,000, which would be signed as fast as anybody wanted them. In fact, the oid system of banking was based upon the personal notes of the stockholders. If you will have banks, them what kind will you have? Responsible or irresponsible? National banks are perfectly free for every man to engage in with just one little condition that the Government Insists upon—that you shall not issue any bills until you have put into the United States Treasury are amount equal to 10 per cent additional to protect the bill-holders.

If you hold a National banks bill, you don't care whether the bank is burst or not. In regard to taxing bonds, Greenbackers say "here is an exempled class." The only man in the United States who pays absolutely full tax on his property is the holder of Government bonds; for instance: A invests an equal amount in Maine Gentral 7 per cents. In the first case the myestor in Government bonds pays his taxes in advance, but in the case of the other honds, is it within your experience that nolders thereof how to the normal surface of the country. The way of the country of the states when they would be any more instance in some other part of the country. There was the surface of the countr

We fancled during the greenback craze that we were all getting rich. In 1873 we found out we had been buying \$800,000,000 more than we were selling. There is nothing so mysterious about National fluances. The same principles are

BUTLER'S LOVE FOR CHEAP MONEY. CONCLUDING PARTS OF HIS NEW-HAVEN SPEECH HE WANTS TO LIVE ON IRREDEEMABLE PAPER

CURRENCY. NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 21 .- The following are he concluding parts of General Butler's speech at the reenback meeting here last night:

the concluding parts of General Builer's speech at the Greenback meeting here last night:

I want to live on that medicine (irredeemable paper currency—absolute money) all the time, so as to keep well, and not wait for it until I am sick. They say that the Government can't make money out of nothing; but when its stamp makes a "nece of paper worth 8500, it comes near enough to satisfy me. The newspapers try to throw dust in your eyes. I don't lay it up against them. If I had mortgages on my presses, I would try to make it so that they wouldn't foreclose. They said our new silver dollar would pass for only 90 cents, but it is at par, and always will be. Sherman says it is the best aid to resumption he can have. He holds on to them, and don't let them go. I heard of a ruscal to this State with hought trade dollars in New-York, and paid them to his workmen. He knew he was not paying United States money. They were made by a foolist Secretary to trade with China. They have no more to do with money tian ox-shoes. They say on their faces that they are not lead teader. But the regular agiver dollar wail pay any dolt on carth, and is equal to a gold dollar here. Some journalists, who say you must have a gold dollar here to equal those of other countries, are tools; others Knaves. There never was a gold dollar of equal value all over the world. There hever was in this country a gold collar necessary. All our gold that goes abroad is melited went if gold there, and the same with foreign coin that comes here. Ours its too consess for them. Theirs is too fine for us. Newspapers that don't know this, shouldn't prefend to instruct the people. The greatest co-mercial nation of the world never has had a unit of circulation. This no newspaper scribbler knows; or, if be does, hasn't said so. The English pound was originally the nation of the world never has had a unit of circulation. This no newspaper scribilier knows; or, if be does he hasn't said so. The English pound was originally the Troy pound, but has been debased; yet the world's business has been done with it. No two countries ever trade in the money of each other. There is no occasion for a common currency. That is only part of the claptrap and flapdoodle with walch you are fed.

Now, I don't propose to get this money out by another war. I can flad a place for \$400,000,000 now. I don't dame those men for getting 6 per cent in the National banks on \$90,000 which cost them only \$35,000. I am sorry I did not go in with them; but I will give them greenbacks for their no'es, if they want them; if not, I will buy their bonds. It is the Government's soic perrog-ative to issu-the people's money. Give us the power, and if we don't use it well, we'll give it to some one else. I don't blame the capitalist for having his turn, but flow you should take yours. I tell you these bonds can be taxen by the United States. I can prove it. They ought to be taxed.

THE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

OPENING OF THE SESSION AT ST. LOUIS. THE ATTENDANCE SMALL-THE PAPERS PROMISE TO BE INTERESTING.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.! St. Louis, Aug. 21.-The American Association for the Advancement of Science met at the Washington University this morning. Professor Newcomb, the retiring president, called the meeting to order, and introduced Professor O. C. Marsh, the president for the ensuing year, who made a brief address. Wm. T. Harris, local committee, then introduced Mayor Overstolz, who delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the citizens of St. Louis. An appropriate response was made by Professor Marsh. Six new members sponse was made by Professor Marsh. Six new members were elected, and the names of thirty candidates for membership were presented. The association then adjounced till night, to give the members of the different sections an opportunity to organize, which was done this afternoon. The reading of papers will commence before the sections to-morrow morning. The attenuance of members is not large, but the number of papers presented indicates an interesting session. The city is perfectly healthy, and its reception of the scientists was very cordial. In the evening addresses were delivered by Vice-Presidents Thurston and Grote.

PROFESSOR GROTE'S ADDRESS.

SCIENCE AIDED BY THE NEWSPAPERS.
The subject of Professor A. R. Grote's address at St. Louis last evening was " Education and the Succession of Experiences." The main points are given as follows: of Experiences." The main points are given as follows:
Education may be primarily conceived as the process
of storing sense impressions in the brain, and the total
youthtion and amount of the brain pictures we neight
call knowledge. The faculty for receiving a certain class
of brain pictures inther than snother, the tent of the
mind in a certain direction, follows with the color of the
hair and eyes and the shape of the skull. But this
faculty may exist, and at the same time an absence of
the brain pictures which would satisfy and fill it may
cause its obliteration in the child from disease. We
must then clearly distinguish the factor of heredity as
affecting the sensor; nerves and the brain, when we consider the total mental condition of the individual.

I may refer to our present knowledge with regard fect time evidence, being fragmentary, is also to some extent entradictory. But I wost to point out that the capacity of the sathit is no absolute criterion of the intelligence between certain limits of measurement. As a fact, the heaviest brams yet known did not octong to persons of the greatest mental power. Corroborative evidence of the development of man from a lower type of animal life, so far as his physical development is concerned, we find in the tact that for every bone, muscle or orsan in man there is a corresponding one in the anthropoid spee. It must not be reft out of sight that any special distinctions of this kind between man and certain apes have been found to ally wanting. All the differences now recognized, inclinding that of the cubical contents of the brain-case, have been found to possess only a comparative value from their range of variation in different ages and in different usen. This much we can therefore eleraly show: that the difference between man and certain lower animals is a quantitative, not a qualitative one. With this and the arguments from embryology from mental evolution, the case of the total development of man stands, we must timik, on very firm ground, even without the assistance of the analogies to be unde with the development of other organisms, and without drawing on the possible future discoveries of paleontologies, the character of which might be justly intered from what has been already presented.

Those who have brought together the story of the ancent civilization of Greece have agreed with unanimity that the separation between the mass of the people and toe intellectual portion became at length insurincontable, and finally led to national destruction. This makes for our view that it was to a defect or incompleteness in the machinery for the dissemination of knowledge that we must ascribe the dying out of the older states. To inderestian the new civilization, we must remember that it rests on a larger average inclingment, brought directly about by the dissemination

A GERMAN MURDERER AND FORGER.

HIS FLIGHT TO THIS COUNTRY AND ARREST. Hermann A. Schumacher, the German Consui-General in this city, received the following cable dispatch this week from the Imperial Government: Farmer Auton Bracht, of Eickeloh, in the Province of "Farmer Auton Bracht, of Election, in the Torking
Westphalia, Kingdom of Prussia, is pursued by
public warrant for forgery and for a murder committed June 26, 1878, upon Mason Ignatz Buerger, resident of that place." The dispatch gave also a description of the fugitive, and said that he had probably sailed from Liverpool for Ne &-York by the steamship Bothnia. The description given was so accurate that Deputy Marshals Bernhard and Miller had no difficulty in picking him out from among the steerage passengers of the Bothaia, when the vessel came into port on Tuesday evening. That they were following the right man became certain when, at Castle Garden, he signed his true name and address.

when he first found himself in custody, Bracht indig nantly denied that he was the man sought, but acknowlnantly denied that he was the man sought, but acknowledged his identity when he saw that denial was useless. He said that he had sold 300 sheep to the uncle of the mason Buerger, and Buerger had given his note for the payment. The note became due, but Buerger would not pay it, and they had words about it. On June 26, Buerger was found dead with a rope around his neck, in a field of Bracht's furm. Then, the prisoner said, he ran away because he thought that suspicion would settle upon him. The prisoner said nothing in explanation of the robbory. When he was arraigned before Commissioner White yesterday, he asked that the examination might be postponed for one day, until he could obtain counsel. This request was granted, and Bracht will be brought from Ludiow Street Jail for his examination to-day.

A RUNAWAY IN CENTRAL PARK. Charles Hass and his wife, of No. 188

Clinton-st., were riding in Central Park last evening, when, near the Webster statue, the carriage was upset. Mr. Hass and his wife were thrown out and seriously injured. A friend, who was passing in a vehicle, saw their plight and took them to their nome. The borse was caught by Officer Key near the Mail. The wagon was slightly damaged.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

WAS IT VULCAN?

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR SWIFT-EXPERIENCES OF THE ROCHESTER ASTRONOMER DURING THE RE-CENT ECLIPSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: So many erroneous statements in regard to the alleged discovery of Vulcan have been published that I have thought best, if THE TRIBUNE will accord me a little space, to give in a popular why a summary of the facts regarding it. In going to Denver to observe the late total solar eclipse, my principal object was to make with my periscopic comet eye-piece, made expressly for me at the Optical Works in this city, a rigid search for the hypothetical planet Vulcan, supposed by many astrono

At the total eclipse of 1869, I had devoted myself to observation of the general phenomena usually attending such an eclipse, and so felt less regret at being unable to give them much attention now The field of my eye-piece being so large-one and a half degrees-I knew I could sweep over considerable territory along the ecliptic during the two minutes I intended to devote to this quest, for I had arranged previous to leaving home a mental programme, as follows: to give twenty seconds each at the beginning of and just preceding the end of totality to the observing of the corons, Bailey's Beads, protuberances, chromosphere, etc., and the remainder (some two minutes) to the above object. This programme I carried out, only that, from a bappy accident, the result of forgetfulness, I was obliged to confine my search to the west of the sun exclusively. The wind was blowing in fitful gusts, and to prevent the shaking of my telescope (the mounting being not very substantial, part of it having been made at Denver) I placed one end of a pole, some ten feet in length, on the eye-end of the telescope, the other resting on the ground to the west. Fearing it might fall on my face, I tied it to the tube with a piece of twine, designing to remove it just before the commencement of totality, but in the excitement I forgot it, and when I began my sweeps I was horrified to find I could only observe to the west of the sun, the pole plunging into the ground and bringing the telescope to a stand-still, if I attempted to move the end containing the objectglass to the eastward. To this seemingly untoward neident I am probably indebted for the finding of Vulcan.

Almost immediately after I began my search, I saw two stars where I felt certain only one existed, vize Theta Cancri. They instantly engaged my undivided attention, until I had written down, on the retina of my memory, every distinctive feature about them, designing to re-observe them just before the end of totality, but the movement of the instrument was so uncontrollable I found I soon had them in the field again. I then made another sweep to the westward, but there was no regularity about them, and again I found them in the field. This was the last view I had of them; a little cloud, the only one within 50° of the sun, prevented the observation I intended making a few seconds before the reappearance of the sun. These observations were all made during the first minute of totality. Though I searched over considerable space, those were the only stars I saw, and every time they passed across the field of view, I instantly recognized them, and their general appearance was every time identical. Thinking my time was about up, I left the search for the closing phenomena at the end of total phase. As soon as totality was over, I wrote in my note-book as follows, which I read to Professor Hough and to my two assistants: "Saw two stars about 30 southwest of the sun, apparently of the fifth magnitude, some twelve minutes apart, pointing toward sun. Red."

On my homeward journey, the thought occurred to me that the distance between the two stars was a little more than half that between Mizar and Alcor (whatever that might be), which, upon arrival home and consulting "Webb's Celestral Objects," I found to be less than twelve minutes, so the dis tance between the two objects seen could not have been more than about seven minutes, instead of twelve, as I had hastily recorded. If the reader will look just above Mizar, the second star in the handle of the Great Dipper, he will see a much smaller star in close proximity, which is Alcor, and he will then appreciate the position of the two bodies as I saw them. I have consulted Argelander's Chart, and find only one star of that magnitude existing there, and the inference seems to me conclusive that at least one of them is the clusive Vulcan, but which one I have no data to determine.

Professor Watson, of Ann Arbor, claims also to have discovered a new object near "a neighboring star," but as I have seen no statement of his conlistance from that object, I am unable, in my own mind, positively to decide whether the object discovered by him is identical with the one seen by me some four minutes later, totality having occurred some four minutes earlier with him at Separation, than with me at Denver. I ought, perhaps, to state that my telescope is a four and a half inch, the power of the comet eye-piece twenty-five diameters.

Eochester, Aug. 19, 1878.

JOE HOOKER FIGHTING BACK. CRITICISM ON A TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT, GENERAL GRANT AND GENERAL SHERMAN,

to the Edilor of The Tribune.

SIR: My attention has just been called to an article in your paper over the name of Wm. F. G. Shanks in regard to the Battle of Lookout Mountain. After the lapse of so much time since the battle was fought (if ever) I am sorry he seems to have forgotten some of the circumstances necessary to a correct understanding of the fight, and I have only moment to call your attention to a few of his more prominent omissions in his narrative, but will refer you for fuller details to my report of that battlenow on file in the War Department-should you desire to inform yourself further on the subject. On the whole, however, I cannot do less than to thank Mr. Shanks for the kindliness in his motives in espousing the controversy. General Grant has thought proper to open with me and my command in regard to the fight. The interview said to have been held with that gentleman by a correspondent of The Herald I have always seriously doubted, and shall continue to do so until more fully confirmed respecting it. Interviewers have of late displayed so much cunning and mischief-making in the practice of their pursuits that I think my incredulity will not appear strange to you. General Grant has held such high positions that I am unwilling to believe that he will voluntarily go back on himself, or on the troops that served him with all the arder and devotion of their natures, as he seems to have done, and which I can account for in no other way than that he was in his cups, or that the prospect of a third term had crazed his brain. Of course, General Grant will never be charged with having written or spoken the substance of the interview as reported to us, for that is foreign to his style, as any one who has either read or listened to him can readily discover. I strongly suspect that the interviewer was "coached" by another officer of the army, of high rank, whose peculiar mode of warfare for some time past has been of this covert character.

But before calling your attention to some of what I consider inaccuracies in Mr. Shanks's letter, I may premise briefly by saying that it was not the intention of the General-in-Chief for any part of the Army of the Potomac to take a leading rôle in the operations around Chattanooga, which fact I was not aware of until my command was divided and the Eleventh Corps of it sent across the Tennessee to reinforce General Sherman, who, with the Army of the Tennessee, was operating on the opposite extremity of the enemy's line; and then you will see by my report that I applied to go with the Eleventh Corps, as they were going into battle.

Subsequently the river got up, carried away the driftwood, and broke the bridges before all of Sher-man's army had crossed, and then it was determined, and not till then, that I might make, with one division of the Twelfth Corps and two divisions of other armies, a demonstration on Lookout Mountain. General Grant had previously communicated a design to attack Lookout Mountain, but after a division of my command, it is equally clear and satisfactory that his original design had been abandoned, and it

was only through the intervention of Divine Providence that an opportunity was presented me for attack. Thus you see " man often proposes, but God

I did attack and carried Lookout Mountain, and this was the first assurance to General Grant that he was to be successful in all his operations around Chattanooga, although General Sherman had repeatedly informed him of successes which were never

Cumberland will present you with all of the facts and I know them to be facts, General Grant or General anybody else to the contrary notwithstanding. General Grant, as well as some other officers high in rank, is famous for after-thoughts, as you will find on critical examination. We had, and I presume still have, rings in the army as well as out

Chaplain Van Hoen's history of the Army of the

mers to have an existence between Mercury and the I have not written so much about the fight at Lookout since the war as I now have, as I am anxions that you should know all the facts. My fight at Lookout might have equalled General Grant's in the Wilderness had I chosen to advance in front on the enemy behind their entrenchments, which seemed to be his favorite mode, but which his whole army revolted at at Cold Harbor. But I had no particular desire to be considered a butcher in my mode of making war.

Sometime I do hope that a committee of intelligent and fearless Congressmen may be appointed to investigate this subject, and to report not only on this battle but Shiloh, the losses in the Wilderness, etc., etc., as in no other way can the truth of history be made out.

General Ingalls, Grant's own Quartermaster, informed me that he furnished transportation for ninety thousand men to go north between the Rapidan and the James Rivers, and, of course, this number could not embrace all the casualties.

If General Grant expects to reach the taird term by the circulation of such imposing and abominable statements, I am inclined to think that he will find it rough travelling before he reaches half way there. But you may feel assured that these are not his statements. Some one is "bulldozing" him, the same as was the case among the politicians while he was administering the Government as President.

You probably saw an account of an interview with me at Saratoga, in which I ignored the war, General Grant, and pretty much everything else. I had learned early in life that the best mode of fighting the devil was with his own weapons.

But before writing more let us turn to Mr. Shanks's letter. Not a man of Howard's command was in the fight at Lookout Mountain, and if I had advanced in front at the base of the mountain I might have lost half of my command, and in the end have been unsuccessful. It was under the influence of my success, too, that Thomas's command made its glorious assault on Mission Ridge, as they had all been witnesses of our achievements on the 24th and 25th, while the army on Grant's left had accomplished nothing it was sent to do. Yours as J. HOOKER, Major-General. Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Aug. 17, 1878.

NOT IN THE NEW PARTY MOVEMENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: My attention has been called to an article in to-day's issue of your paper, under the head of "Supporting the President," which appears to be a statement of one whom you are pleased to designate as a "prominent Republican," which contains at least one or that I desire to correct. Among the persons who he states will form the "nucleus" which he pleases to call "A New Party Movement" is Jourdan, of Kings. If this "prominent Republican" is Jourdan, of Kings. It has "prominent requorities not better informed as to the political status of the other gentlemen whom he has named as members of his new party than he is of that of the undersigned, I am disposed to think that his prominence as a "Republican" will not materially assist in the formation of political organizations. I can only add that I have never heard of the movement referred to, and that my name was used without my knowledge or consent. Very respectfully yours. Brooklyn, Aug. 20, 1878.

[Mr. Jourdan's name was mentioned only as among those to whom invitations had been sent, and all or a part of whom were expected to attend. The article itself stated that it was almost certain that a number of the names were used without the authority of their owners .- Ed.]

A TRAMP'S ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

A few minutes after midnight a man who gave the name of James Mahon severely stabbed himself while standing in front of the City Hall. The wounds were inflicted with a pair of selssors, the bows of which were broken by the force of the blows. The scissors appeared to be new and resembled those on sale in the streets. From the examination made last night it was learned that the blades of the scissors had pene trated about two inches below the region of the heart. The cerning the magnitude, direction, or color, or its | wounds were said by the hospital surgeon to be danger ons He was carried to Chambers Street Hospital, Mahon gave his age as thirty-four years, but he appeared much older. He said that he had no home, but the last place he had noarded at was No. 40 Chatham-st. He was born in this city, and was a stone-cutter by trade, but had been out of work for some time, and, in despuir, sought to take his own life. Mahon was dressed neatly, although his clothing was considerably worn.

Par People Made Leau.

Physicians and psysiologists have long "scratched their heads" and "burned the midright oil," seeking to devise some means whereby excessive corpulercy might be either prevented or controlled. Until recently sil "theories," "special directions," and "semedies" have failed. But at last the problem is solved. Alian's Anti-Pat will surely and positively reduce field at from three to sky pounds per week. No medicine or combination of medicines has ever been discovered that would produce such wonderful results, and at the same time improve the general health. Sold by druggists.

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Is the best injudi dentifice in the world, it thereoughly cleaness partial occupied tech from all parasities or living "amusicalie." a wine them beatly white, imparting a delightful fragrice to the breath.

THE PRIORANY "PLOMILIES"
THE PRIORANY "PLOMILIES"
Removes instantly all odors arising from a foul stomach, or tobacco smoke. Being partiy composed of honey, soda, and extructs of an extracted of a substantial plants, it is perfectly harmless, and as delictors as sherry.

The pared by HENRI C. GALLIE, No. 493 Oxford.st., London, England, and retailed everywhere. Price 75 cents.

DIED.

DIFD.

LOOMIS—At Brooklyn, on Wedneaday, August 21, Emilie C., daughter of the late Charles B. Loomis, and grantdaughter of Engene Colomb.

Funeral services at the lecture room of the Church of the Pillgrims on Friday. August 23, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Friends of the family are invited to attend.

NEARPASS—August 20, at Port Jervis, N. Y., Auna W., Nearoass, wife of William H. Nearpass, aged 34 years.

Fineral at Port Jervis Friday, 23d inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

NIBLO-On Wednesday, August 21, at his late residence, 10 East 24th-st., William Niblo, in the 89th year of his age. Repiritives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, 4th-ave, and 25th-st., on Saturday, August 24, at 10 o'clock. No flowers.

24, at 10 o'clocal. No nowers. ORTON—10 Brookiyn.on Tuesday, Angust 20,1878, Edward Wilsor, third son of Heary L. and Julia A. Norton, in the 5th

Winsor, third son of Heary Lands and the Markey year of his age.
Funeral from the residence of his parenta, 160 Division-ave.,
Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, August 22, at 2 p. m.
PPEIFFER—On Triesday, August 20, of hasty consumption,
Theodore H. Pfoffer, aged 34 years.
Funeral services will be held on Thursday, August 22, at 7:30
p. m., at his late residence, 11 West 129th-at. p. m., at me to be residence, 11 West 13941-41.

ROBERT—At his late residence, New-Ulrecht, I., I., August
21, 1873, Daniel Robert, in the Sifth year of his age.

Relatives and triends of the family are respectfully invited to
attend his funeral at his late residence. New-Ulrecht, on
Saturday, August 24, at 2 p. m.

Special Notices.

Man's Mission on Earth.—A thorough Medical Treatise, indicating how Confirmed Disabilities may be removed. The experience of 29 years' study, observation and professional practise, showing the agencies that wid haure Resorved Manhood, Strengthened Vitality and sound conditions of Health, that have been impaired by overtaxed powers. A statement of the Obstacles to Marriage, and of the means to remove them. By mall, 20c. currency or postage stamus, Address See'y Museum Anatomy and Science, 1,146 Breadway, N.Y.

New Spanish Patent Law.

On the 21st of July last Spain adopted a new and liberal patent system. The costs are reduced, and one patent covers Spain, Cuba, Porto Rice, and the Philippine Islands. Cost of patent \$30. Trade-marks can also be registered for \$50. We have an accept in Madrid, and are prepared to take on Spanish and all other patents.

S. H. WALPS & SON, 10 Spruce-at, N. Y.

Post Uffice Votice.—The foreign major for the west cutting SATURDAY, Angust 24. 1878, will close at this office so WEDNESDAY, at 8:30 a.m., for Europe, by steamship Abysimis, via Queenstown (correspondence for France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed); and at if a.m. for France direct, by steamship Petrifer, via Havre, on THURBDAY, at 5 a.m., for Europe, by steamship City of Brussels, via Queenstown (correspondence for Germany and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed); and at 12 m., for Europe, by steamship Cellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11 a.m., for for Europe, by steamship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11 a.m., for Scotland direct, by steamship deflect, and at 11 a.m. for Scotland direct, by steamship directed in the steamer with the specially addressed); and at 11 a.m. for Scotland direct, by steamship directs, via Southampton and Bremen (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent to be forwarden by this steamer must be specially addressed). The seamship Abysinia, City of Brussels and Germanic do not isse main for Aspin and in the South Padrice of the West Indice and Venezueia leave New York Angust 24. The mails for Mexico leave New York Angust 24. The mails for Australia, dec., leave San Francisco September 2.

Post Office, New-York, August 17, 1875. Postchaster.